
PRESS REPORTS ON UKRAINE AND UKRAINIANS.
FRIGHTFULNESS IN EASTERN GALICIA.
POLISH ATROCITIES OF LAST AUTUMN.
REVOLTING TREATMENT OF UKRAINIANS.
(Second Article.)
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Geneva.

On our journey through the country districts of Eastern Galicia we visited the scenes of some of the atrocities committed by the Polish soldiers and police last autumn and were able to study their effects. The countrymen have learned by sad experience to keep dumb when strangers appear in their midst; yet, when assured that we were Englishmen seeking only to learn the truth, they gave us hearty welcome and spoke from their hearts. The tale of horror they related has been verified, and we ourselves obtained further confirmation by what we saw.

The immediate, but not fundamental, cause of these atrocities has been attributed to the burning down last autumn of some grain and haystacks belonging to Polish landowners. The Ukrainians emphatically declare that the landowners themselves destroyed their stacks in order to raise insurance compensation at a time when the markets were glutted and prices too low to be profitable. The Poles, in their turn, accuse the Ukrainian peasants of wilful incendiarism to spite the other race. Between these two accusations it is difficult to make, for to this day no reliable evidence is forthcoming as to the cause of the fires. Even if the Ukrainians were really guilty of the offences, the punishment might have been made to fit the crime and that only after a fair trial. The punishment inflicted, however, was such as will surely touch the heart of all civilised men and women. There was not the merest pretence at bringing the accused persons before a court of justice.

Discussing with one of the highest Government officials in the Vojevod, the frightful character of the summary punishment meted out to the peasants, we were informed in rather a superior manner that "it takes

us so much time to bring such talked with peasants who have demanded large quantities of foodstuffs, provisions and drink, without payment. The Mayor of the district was beaten with a stick and left in a prison, the condition because, in reply to the soldiers' demand for names of peasants with arms, in their possession, he said he knew of none. Other inhabitants, including a few women and children, were likewise brutally beaten. They were several months recovering from their terrible wounds and bruises inflicted by the cavalrymen. One of the peasants was seized to make sport for the soldiers. They compelled him, at the point of the sword, to bring the necks of the few chickens he possessed, to string them together and hang them around his own neck, and then to parade up and down the village street, crying out, "Long live Grandpapa—Pilsudski!" ("Grandpapa" is the affectionate name given by the Poles to Marshal Pilsudski).

Ukrainians Do Their "Duty."
Our passage through Eastern Galicia seemed to thrust us back into the Middle Ages. In the villages we passed through, the Ukrainians were

Ukrainians Do Their "Duty."
Our passage through Eastern Galicia seemed to thrust us back into the Middle Ages. In the villages we passed through, the Ukrainians were

УВАГА! ЕЛІЗАБЕТ, Н. Д. Ж., І ОКОЛИЦЯ! УВАГА!
ЗАХОДОМ БР. СВ. ВОЛОДИМИРА, ВІД 65 У. Н. СОЮЗА.
ВЕЛИКИЙ ПІКНІК
В НЕДІЛЮ, ДНЯ 26-ГО ЛІПНЯ (JULY) 1931 РОКУ
В УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ ПАРКУ ПРИ DARK LANE, LINDEN, N. J.
ДО ТАНЦІВ БУДЕ ПРИГЛАШАТИ ОРКЕСТРА BLUE ACE'S.
Тікет 35 центів.
Запрошується всіх Українців місцевих і з околиці до численної улашту.

УВАГА! ЕТМФОРД, КОНН., І ОКОЛИЦЯ! УВАГА!
ЗАХОДОМ БР. СВ. АРХ. МИХАЛА, ВІД 350 У. Н. СОЮЗА
ВЕЛИКИЙ ПІКНІК
В НЕДІЛЮ, ДНЯ 26-ГО ЛІПНЯ (JULY) 1931 РОКУ
НА ФАРМІ СЕМ. КОРИНА НА СПРІНГФІЛД.
Початок пікніку в годині 2:30 пополудня.
На пікніку буде грати добра музика, будуть добрі і смачні пересмаки.

УВАГА! ГЕМТРЕМ, МІШ., І ОКОЛИЦЯ! УВАГА!
ТОВ. ІМ. МАРКІАНА ШАНКЕНКА, ВІД 94 У. Н. СОЮЗА
ВЕЛИКИЙ ПІКНІК
В НЕДІЛЮ, ДНЯ 2-ГО СЕРПНЯ (AUG.) 1931 РОКУ
В BROADWAY PARK (в п. А. СКУЛІ) ПРИ RYAN RD. І CLINTON RIVER.
Початок в 12-тій годині в поладу:— Вступ 25 цент. від особи.
Хто приїде автомобілем 50 центів від авта.
Доля на Ріану Школу в Криво.

Боси будуть в 12-тій годині в поладу. Кого любий на Грейпінг уа і на Маккей кола школи.

РАДЯНЬСКА ШКОЛА НА УКРАЇНІ...
(Ложиченні)

Комсомольці шпійонами і провокаторами.
Як я вже казав, майже кожен рік відбуваються "чистки" університетського складу; викладають і школи, звичайно, не куркуль чи там неманіа, бо де ж їм впасти в профшколі, коли вони вже до п'ятої групи семірки просвіталися на сито приміхальних комісій, а "приміхальні" комісії профшколи дисциплінували не густишим "ситом". Політична несповість є головною причиною, за яку "викидають" із школи, адже треба їх цих політично неблагонадійних наміти, розшифрувати; треба залити в душу кожного учня, бо при такій безоглядній диктатурі думки "кожного учня" лише там. Треба спонукати учня на якийсь прояв, і це або брудна робота, або зайняття комсомольцями. Звичайно, не всі комсомольці так займаються, і зовсім не є безсумнісний і повзатрітний, як чинилося допоза, ігор в цій справі. Означив в заглавлю, що є робота комсомольців.

Підсумуючи, викладачі листів, іншування в листках, фальшиве товаришування, і коли за замишлення діють до хлопців, як напівко, але методів внутрішнього підпалу комсомольців. Про це всі знають.

Підсумуючи, викладачі листів, іншування в листках, фальшиве товаришування, і коли за замишлення діють до хлопців, як напівко, але методів внутрішнього підпалу комсомольців. Про це всі знають.

of here. In addition, the small co-operative retail store, which was used as a collecting and buying station for the peasants' produce of eggs, etc., was wanted. Petrol was wanted for the soldiers' demand for names of peasants with arms, in their possession, he said he knew of none. Other inhabitants, including a few women and children, were likewise brutally beaten. They were several months recovering from their terrible wounds and bruises inflicted by the cavalrymen. One of the peasants was seized to make sport for the soldiers. They compelled him, at the point of the sword, to bring the necks of the few chickens he possessed, to string them together and hang them around his own neck, and then to parade up and down the village street, crying out, "Long live Grandpapa—Pilsudski!" ("Grandpapa" is the affectionate name given by the Poles to Marshal Pilsudski).

Village D: Here we saw a sinking cattle-shed, no bigger than an English working-woman's kitchen, into which the Ukrainians flung over twenty villagers and kept them there before they proceeded to "punish" them and while they terrorised the village itself, a boy of fourteen years was shot down by the soldiers for daring, as the authorities now explain, to take up an aggressive attitude against the Polish military. After some hours, the wretches imprisoned in the cattle-shed were led out one by one to undergo their punishment. The victim was stripped, his ankles bound; he was pinned or held by four soldiers face down.

Village Hall Blown Up.
One night some Polish Ukrainians blew it up with explosives and crawled into it through a gap in the doorway, which was partly filled up with split boards and other debris. The flooring had been partially blown away; the windows blown out or irreparably cracked and splintered; what was left of the roof was twisted all out of shape; the walls were cracked and in a dangerous condition, and the furniture and fittings had been smashed to pieces. The villagers have never been able to obtain compensation for this outrage, since the authorities allege that these poor people blew it up themselves. They have no money to rebuild their hall; so there it stands in ruins—a testimony to the Polish Terror. The villagers told us that the soldiers shot at them when they came out of their cottages at the noise of the explosion, and that one young fellow died two days afterwards from his injuries.

Village C: Outrages similar to those described were perpetrated

УВАГА! ТРОЯ, Н. А. І ОКОЛИЦЯ! УВАГА!
УКРАЇНСЬКА ПРАВОСЛАВНА ГРОМАДА В ТРОЯ, Н. А.
ЗАПРОШУЄ УКРАЇНЦІВ З ТРОЯ, ОЛБАНІ, КОГУС, ВОТЕРВІЛТ І ОКОЛИЦІ НА
ПІКНІК
В НЕДІЛЮ, ДНЯ 26-ГО ЛІПНЯ (JULY) 1931 РОКУ
В ПРЕГАРМІ ГРОБІ SHARPE'S GROVE
ПРИ СТЕЯТОВИ ДОРОЗІ МІЖ ТРОЯ І ОЛБАНІ.

На пікнік можна дістатися спеціальними босами, які відуть зі зброяного місця коло церкви св. О. Ніколаєв при вулиці ТИМБЕ І МОНРОЕ точно в годині 2-їй пополудня. Вразі дощ пікнік і так буде відбуватися в обширних заболонях SHARPE'S GROVE, де є доволі місця на дві тисячі людей.

ваги ріжні, марксистсько-комуністично-діалектичний" сурогат, як нарісати в цю справу втрутався сам центральний комітет партії. В штигований вже встановили ЦК чини:—запропонувати ЦК чини(б) не логічний сніг для складання пілручниць, що відповідало вимогам комуністичного виконання пілручничного програм. ОДВ (обидомані державним виданням) за безпечити видання їх в міліонних тиражах".

Які пілручнички будуть, як справляється з черговим "соціальною зомовленням" комуністичні "письменники" і "вчені", ми не знаємо, але міліонні тиражі вже забезпечено.

Результатом всіх цих ексцесів, що відбувалися, "кому" не радялось ігнорувати ігнорувати виконання і їх не значно нижчий, ніж рівень коренівали. Натомість вида: змішані абітурієнтів гімназій.

ДРУКАРНЯ
У. НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗА "СВОБОДА"
іконує старіше, лешеві і на час всім друкарським робота як СТАТУТИ, ПРОГРАМИ І ТІКЕТИ НА КОНЦЕРТИ, ПРЕДСТАВЛЕННЯ, ПІКНІКИ І БАЛ, ЯК ТАКОЖ КОВЕРТИ І ЛИСТОВ ПАПЕРИ ДЛЯ БРАТІВ, ТОВАРИСТВ І СЕСТРИЦЬ.
"СВОБОДА"
91-83 GRAND ST. (P. O. Box 346) JERSEY CITY, N. J.
ЧИТАЙТЕ УКРАЇНСЬКІ КНИЖКИ І ГАЗЕТИ БО ЧАСТЕ ЧИТАННЯ ВЕДЕ ДО ПРОСВІТИ. А ПРОСВІТА — СЕ СІЛА. ДІЙШЬ ПО НАЙНОВІШІЙ ЦІННИК КНИЖОК.

Polish Republic, and although they should enjoy equal rights with citizens of Polish nationality, they are still denied rights which the black races of Africa enjoy under foreign domination. Grave political issues are involved.

(Birmingham Post, Birmingham, England, July 2, 1931)

UKRAINIANS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

Decline of the Donbas (Donets Basin) Coal Industry.
During the first three months of the current year only 62% of the amount anticipated in the Plan was extracted. At the beginning of the second period of three months, in April, no increase in production is to be observed. This under-production of the Donbas mines is thwarting the development of the other branches of industry; above all, that of metallurgy.

Militarization of Youth.
A conference on the military training of youth has been held in the Ukraine. The conference occupied itself principally with the compulsory military training of Communist youth. (Komsomlets Ukrainsky, May 7, 1931)

How the Russian Bolsheviks Conquered the Ukraine.

Maurice Laporte, in his book, "The Mysteries of the Kremlin, relates the exploits of Bela Kuhn, the notorious Hungarian Communist, in the Ukraine during the year 1921 — exploits which won Bela Kuhn the title of "Butcher of Ukraine".

"Bela Kuhn explained to me that at about the same time as the epoch of the insurrection at Kronstadt he was crushing a revolt of the peasants in the Ukraine. "I never arrived in a district which had taken up arms rather than sit quiet under the requisitions made upon it. I surrounded the villages with machine-guns. This wise precaution taken, we set fire to the isbas. Thus, all who did not wish to be burnt to death rushed out to serve as targets for our bullets. In this way I obtained some interesting results." (Pp. 179 — 80.)

The "Komsomlets" (Communist Youth) Flee from the Donbas Mines.

In order to force the starving labourers to work in a more intensive fashion, the Bolsheviks are organizing, chiefly from Communist youth, special gangs called "assault gangs," whose mission is to manifest "labour enthusiasm." The Kharkov daily, Komsomlets Ukrainsky, of May 22, 1931, relates the results of this experiment. During the year 1930, komsomlets to the number of 31,57 were transferred to the Donbas mines; 15,381 ran away. Out of 82,000 persons transferred to the Donbas mines 75,000 made their escape. The plan of forming thousands of skilled workmen was never put into execution. The whole situation, as regards the formation of new staffs, the organization of special courses, etc., can only be described as catastrophic.

Abandoned Children at Kiev.

The Kiev Journal, Proletarska Pravda, is of the opinion that for an effective struggle against abandoned and starving children it will be necessary to organize "detachments of volunteers and workmen, assisted by light cavalry." (May 30, 1931). It seems more natural, however, instead of applying methods of Draconian ruthlessness against these children, unfortunate victims of the Bolshevik regime, to feed them and send them to school.

